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CARCANI SENDS MESSAGE ON DEATH OF PALME

AU021528 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 2 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, sent the following message to condolences to Ingvar Carlsson, acting premier of the Kingdom of Sweden:

"We regretfully learned of the tragic death of the outstanding personality of Sweden, Premier Olof Palme.

"On behalf of the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in my name, I express to the friendly people of Sweden, you and through you, to the family of the late, the sincere condolences and the sentiments of our profound sympathy."

ZERI I POPULLIT NOTES CPSU CONGRESS OPENING

AU281352 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Ablanian 26 Feb 86 p 4

["In Few Words" Chronicle]

[Text] Moscow -- The 27th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party opened yesterday in Moscow. On the first day M. Gorbachev delivered the party Central Committee's report, in which he outlined the revisionist line and socialimperialist course of the Soviet leadership concerning internal developments and international problems.

MORE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE TRADE MINISTER

Received by Carcani

AU280730 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 28 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Adil Carcani received on February 27 the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, with whom he had a warm and friendly talk.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

Delegation Departs

AU011700 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 1 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the SR of Vietnam, led by the minister of foreign trade, Le Khac, left our country on February 28.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, etc.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

Upon its stay in our country the government trade delegation of the SR of Vietnam visited work and production centers and social cultural institutions in the districts of Tiranna, Gjirokaster and Sarande.

During these visits it was accompanied by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, as well as by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam in the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

NEXHMIJHE HOXHA NAMED DEMOCRATIC FRONT CHAIRMAN

AU021513 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 March 86

[The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania convened -- ATA headline]

[Text] The Appeal to the Albanian People for the Elections to the People's Councils and People's Courts Approved

-- Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha is Elected Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania

Tirana, March 2 (ATA) The meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was held under the direction of Comrade Ramiz Alia yesterday before noon.

At this meeting, the General Council discussed on the tasks facing the organisation of the Democratic Front of Albania in the context of the elections to the people's councils and people's courts, approved the appeal to the Albanian people on occasion of these elections and discussed on some organisational problems.

In his opening speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: This meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania is the first since the death of our great and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. His glorious deed, his precious lessons will always be a compass for us and the generations to come in the struggle for socialism, for the defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland. Comrade Enver Hoxha was the founder of the Front, since the very beginning, in the national liberation war and during the socialist construction he was its erudite chairman and our great leader. The memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha will inspire us, the members of the Democratic Front, the great love for the people, the confidence in the happy future, the determination to fight unwaveringly for their unbreakable unity and the sacred cause of socialism. Under the wise leadership of the party we will courageously and unwaveringly march on the road of Enver Hoxha and according to the teachings of Enver Hoxha.

The members of the General Council got up and kept two minutes silence.

The report "The Tasks of the Democratic Front Organisation for the Election Campaign to the people's councils and people's courts" was delivered by the vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Pilo Perister I.

Those who discussed spoke of the tasks facing the organisation of the Democratic Front for this campaign and expressed the readiness and revolutionary optimism to turn the April 27 election campaign into a period of undertakings and greater successes to take part 100 per cent in the polls and to give their votes for the candidates of the Democratic Front of Albania.

In continuation Comrade Ramiz Alia made the proposal on the reorganisation and completion of the General Council. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party he proposed that the Presidency of the General Council be composed of 25 members and Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha be elected chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others, worthy and loyal co-fighter and collaborator of our great teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha is a militant of the early hours, a devoted Communist fighter, who since the founding of the party, during the war and in the socialist construction of the country has been distinguished for her courage and determination, loyalty and consistency to the cause of the party and people. Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha is one of the founders of the Democratic Front, since the beginning she has constantly been a member of its General Council.

The proposals were put to vote one by one and were unanimously approved by the General Council.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha thanked the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia for the high consideration, describing it as a lofty duty to the Democratic Front organisation, the people and the party and stressed that she will exert all the mental and spiritual forces to deserve this honour.

Our organisation of the Democratic Front she said further on, has a high prestige, because it was born in the fire of the national liberation war, it was inspired by the sacred ideals and aspirations of the Albanian fighters of freedom and knowledge, during centuries, it was led by our party that raised in the liberation war all the lively forces of the people, the oppressed, the exploited, women, the youngsters, people's intellectuals.

The decisions adopted at this meeting regarding the political campaign for the elections to the people's councils and courts, will further strengthen the foundations of our people's power, our socialist state, the PSR of Albania, she said in conclusion.

In the end, Comrade Ramiz Alia held a speech in which he said among the other things:

The organisation of the Front, under the leadership of the party, in close cooperation with the organs of the power and other mass organisations have already accumulated a great experience and will certainly make the election campaign be crowned successfully.

The participation to the elections and the giving of all the votes to the candidates of the Front will be the clearest expression of the steel unity of the people in the Democratic Front, of their determination to march on the road of the socialist construction, where our glorious party, the party of Enver leads us to.

This great political undertaking will serve as a powerful instigation to realise the tasks, in industry and agriculture, in education and science, the defence of the homeland and culture and will serve to further enhance the spirit of unprecedented mobilization and enthusiasm that has swept over our entire country, it will further enhance the powerful revolutionary movement "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" to work everywhere with drive, to attain great results in every field regarding the fulfilment of the plan. The action must become a permanent method of work and the actions of the masses must be supported and organised ever better.

The election campaign will serve the party, the Front organisations and those of the masses to raise high the patriotic spirit of the people, their determination to build and prettify the homeland, but also to strengthen and safeguard it from every danger Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. This is of great importance particularly at present, when as a result of the warmongering activity of the imperialist superpowers, the UnitedStates of America and the Soviet Union, the tension in the relations among states has been enhanced and the threats and dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples have become greater. Our duty is to enhance uninterruptedly the revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the combat readiness, so that we are never taken aback by anyone. Let's work nonstop to constantly steel the monolithic unity of the people round the party, that unity that our glorious leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha has described as the golden key to our victories.

This time the elections will take place at a time when our entire people, with the Communists in the van, are preparing for the 9th congress of the party, which will mark an event of great importance to our country. The enthusiasm and the spirit of emulation that has burst out far and wide, will be certainly raised higher on the occasion of the election campaign too.

Those present enthusiastically applauded for our glorious party of labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the party, cordially met with comrades, members of the General Council of the Democratic Front, asks them about their health and work, wished them successes in the fronts where they serve and happiness in their families. He held warm and joyful talk with them.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EXTOLS CPSU CONGRESS

AU281529 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Programmatic Document of Revolutionary Importance"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress and the report read by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are the main international events on which worldwide attention is focused. The supreme moment in the contemporary history of the first homeland of socialism, the highest forum of Soviet Communists is, at the same time, a high-ranking international forum, because 152 delegations from communist and workers parties, socialist, social-democratic, labor, and other parties and democratic social organizations, are participating in it.

That is why we are fully justified in stating that since its very first day, the CPSU Congress has evoked exceptional interest among the revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces in an era of crucial importance for mankind today. This is understandable. The CPSU today is standing in the vanguard of the worldwide revolutionary movement. At the same time this party is a source of inspiration for the peoples in their struggle to rescue mankind and its great material and intellectual culture from devastating nuclear weapons. It is obvious that the presence at the congress of so many delegations from revolutionary, progressive, and democratic parties and movements is an impressive confirmation of the prestige and confidence which Lenin's party and country are enjoying among the peoples of the world.

For the Soviet people, as well as for peoples in the socialist community countries, for all nations which consider the Soviet Union as an example and a support, the determination of the new general line of the CPSU and of the Soviet state for the acceleration of socioeconomic development -- a line aimed at increasing the rates of speed of economic growth -- is of great, historic importance.

The congress documents envisage that by the end of this century the national income of the Soviet people should double, again while the country's production potential should also double. This means in practice, that a second production base must be built up on the scale of the present one, but naturally, at the level of the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. These structural changes will immediately be reflected in the social sphere, where the results of economic activities are implemented, activities concerning the working people's vital interests and where the lofty goals of socialism are implemented, where the humanitarian nature of the socialist system manifests itself on the largest scale.

The successful implementation of the new economic strategy adopted by the CPSU is of decisive importance for future relations of fraternal cooperation among the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The Soviet Union, which is the powerful supporter of revolutionary achievements of worldwide socialism, with its remarkable new achievements, will also newly accelerate the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our fratrenal peoples. At the same time the alliance of the socialist countries will continue to strengthen and this applies to their military-political alliance, as well, which is the most reliable protector of the peoples against the aggressive plans of imperialism. We rejoice at the high appreciation expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in his political report, a conference, which he defined as a "preparatory step [preddveriye] to the historic, Geneva dialogue."

The eagerness with which the worldwide public awaited the foreign political program of the CPSU and the Soviet state, their new initiatives on the international scene, is understandable. The Soviet proposals on entering the 21st century without nuclear weapons and without weapons of mass destruction are already mobilizing millions of people throughout the world and have earned the approval of numerous political parties and social movements. The statement of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary that the Soviet peace program is actually a combination of the philosophy of creating a safe world in the nuclear-space era with a platform of concrete actions is very significant. This is why we ardently welcome the new proposals announced at the congress for creating a comprehensive system of international security, including a broad package of military, political, economic, and humanitarian measures.

The renunciation by the nuclear states of war against each other, or against third countries, the banning of the arms race in space, the stopping of any nuclear weapons tests, and the complete liquidation of these weapons, as well as the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, the renunciation of the development of mass destruction means, the strictly controlled reduction of the levels of the military potentials of states, the disbanding of the existing military blocs and the proportional and equal reductions of military budgets, these are undoubtedly some of the most important among the aforementioned measures. Naturally, a further pursuit of this initiative is represented by the proposals for a meeting of the five nuclear states that are members of the UN Security Council, as well as by the proposal on convening a worldwide congress on the problems of economic security.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people, who are following the work of the 27th CPSU Congress with tremendous interest, have received the political report of the Leninist Party's Central Committee as a document of revolutionary and general humanitarian importance, which determines the strategic line, not only for the Soviet Communists, but also for worldwide socialism during the years preceding the beginning of the forthcoming 21st century. We, Bulgarians, express to the Soviet Communists, the Soviet brothers, with all our hearts, the wish that their great and unprecedented cause may be triumphant and victorious, because the peaceful victory of the Soviet people, the inspired builders of the new system is a peaceful victory of all contemporary mankind.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON PALME DEATH

Husak, Strougal Messages

LD011754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, in his telegram to King Carl XVI Gustav, expressed today, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, as well on his own behalf, deep condolences to the people of Sweden on the tragic death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was treacherously assassinated. At the same time, he asked for sincere condolences to be expressed to his closest relatives.

A telegram of condolences addressed to Ingvar Carlsson, acting prime minister, was also sent by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Palme's Efforts Eulogized

LD012248 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Text] As most bad news, this report came out of the blue. All of Sweden, together with the peoples, governments, and political parties of Europe, and expressing compassion with the Swedish people, protest against the assassins of Olof Palme. Although the almost quarter of a century long internal political development in Sweden is connected with his name, it was not the internal politics of the Swedish Social Democrats that contributed toward the growth of Olof Palme's international prestige. It is the effort to find paths for dialogue between the East and West that is most markedly linked with his name. He was one of those Social Democratic politicians who, even during the times of the policy of confrontation on the part of Washington, insisted on a return toward the period of relaxation. He was very much involved, in the beginning of the seventies, against the U.S. policy in Vietnam. As a member of the Swedish Government in 1968, and in 1972 as the Swedish premier, he sharply criticized the U.S. policy of aggression against Vietnam. When in 1972 President Nixon ordered the bombing of North Vietnam, Olof Palme compared this act to the Nazi crimes of Treblinka, Lidice, Oradour, and Babi Jar.

In the past few years, the effort to continue the disarmament dialogue was often connected with his name. Palme's commission became the most representative informal forum in which representatives of both East and West persistently led the dialogue on disarmament in the past few years. One of its fruits is the beginning of the talks on how to free Europe from medium-range nuclear missiles. Olof Palme and members of his commissions visited Moscow and Washington several times. He was a signatory of the famous Delhi declaration and six countries on nuclear disarmament and the ban on space militarization. He said recently about his activity:

[Begin Palme recording with superimposed Slovak]

Experience has shown that the arms race produces only a higher degree of uncertainty. The arms race never helped anyone or anything. The world is becoming more uncertain. That is why one must seek another path. Naturally, one must bear in mind balance, for otherwise it would not b possible. I have never believed in unilateral disarmament. [end recording]

Olof Palme persistently continued in the effort to maintain dialogue. Former Swedish Premier Thorbjoern Faelldin does not want to believe that political murder is involved.

He alleges it is the work of some lunatic. Let us add that not only Sweden awaits the answer as to who assassinated Olof Palme. Whoever it may have been, the tragic end of his life only underlines the need to continue in the policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems.

NO CHANGES SEEN IN REAGAN'S REPLY TO GORBACHEV

LD281035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 28 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] A commentary in RUDE PRAVO entitled "Washington maneuvers" is a comment on the U.S. reply to the peace initiative of the USSR. It notes that although the reply was not published, it is possible to have a relatively exact picture of it from U.S. media commentaries. People expecting a positive White House approach to the Soviet peace proposals are disappointed. Nothing is to change in U.S. policy. Counter proposals are linked now as before with unacceptable conditions. In the background of the U.S. attitude is the effort to gain unilateral advantages. THE WASHINGTON POST admitted that there is nothing in the White House answer that would point to changes in its positions so far. Individual Soviet proposals are taken out of the context, they are manipulated and distorted whether with regard to their essence, or to individual initiatives, including the proposal to eradicate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

HUSAK RECEIVES JAPAN, YEMEN PARTY LEADERS

LD011818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who heads the delegation of the CPCZ at the 27th CPSU Congress met today in Moscow with Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Japan. They evaluated present relations between both parties and they expressed mutual interest in their further successful development.

Gustav Husak today also met with 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, who informed him about present development in the party and in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Gustav Husak wished him success in the normalization of the situation in the party and country, and he expressed the conviction that cooperation between the parties and people of both countries will continue to develop successfully.

STROUGAL MEETS DRA'S KESHTMAND IN MOSCOW

LD281544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, who is a member of the delegation of the CPCZ to the 27th CPSU congress, met Soltan "Ali Kashtmand, member of the DRA PDPA Central Committee Politburo in Moscow.

In a friendly comradely talk they informed each other about the current state of CSSR-DRA relations. They stated with satisfaction that their standard so far creates favorable conditions for further successful advancement of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

WORLD RADIO, TV CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRAGUE

AU250533 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Contribution to Value Mediation; Fifth World Conference of Radio and Television Unions"]

[Text] Prague -- the Fifth World conference of international radio and television unions which opened in Prague yesterday [18 February] will be dealing with the expansion of international cooperation in exchange of programs. Up to 200 representatives of 9 international unions will for 6 days be discussing their common line in acquiring transmission rights, and resolving issues connected with satellite exchanges as well as other technical and legal problems.

The organizer of this year's significant meeting of television and radio experts is the OIRT (International Radio and Television Organization, with headquarters in Prague), together with the Czechoslovak Television and Czechoslovak Radio. This the first time ever that representatives of radio and television unions from all over the world are meeting in the capital of a socialist country and striving, despite their different political views, to achieve agreement in the interests of preserving peace in the interests of understanding and cooperation among nations.

The conference was opened by Achim Becker, chairman of the OIRT Board of Directors, who welcomed the CSSR Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

Achim Becker stated, among other things, that the Prague World Conference wants to continue what was begun in Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo, and Algiers. We are prepared to continue to support and expand this cooperation in the interest, and for the benefit, of listeners and television viewers of all participating sides. We see in this a contribution to the mediation of spiritual and cultural values of nations, and to mutual understanding, knowledge, and coexistence between states in peace and good neighborliness. Full of hope, our listeners and viewers have taken due note of the joint declaration of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which states that a nulcear war must not be unleashed. We are reassured in our hope by the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, namely to rid the world of nuclear arms by the year 2000." Achim Becker said. He went on to emphasize, among other things, the great and weighty contribution of the communications media -- such as radio and television -- to halting the arms race and averting the danger of the nuclear distruction of life, as well as to the support of mutual understanding, especially this year which the UN General Assembly has proclaimed the International Year of Peace.

CSSR deputy Premier Matej Lucan cordially welcomed the participants in this important international meeting in the CSSR on behalf of the CSSR Government and Premier Lubomir Strougal personally. He expressed appreciation of the fact that the CSSR, which is the headquarters of OIRT and which is vitually concerned with everything that constitutes the life of the contemporary world, is the host of the conference delegates. He then underscored, among other things, the fact that our country is among the firm advocates of the policy of cooperation and understanding among nations, regardless of social system; that it is doing everything in its power to put and end, once and for all, to the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces and to the constant accumulation of new and newer weapons, particularly nuclear ones, and to prevent the militarization of space. We regard the preparation of another war as the greatest crime against humanity!

That is why we support with such determination the Soviet Union's peace program, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 15 January 1986. We would like to see, Matej Lucan continued, outer space serve the mutual fruitful exchange of information and of programs of cultural and sports transmissions. We wholeheartedly wish, he stressed, that the unprecedented upsurge of the scientific-technological revolution exclusively serve those activities that draw the people of the whole world closer to each other and strengthen life in peace. Matej Lucan voiced the conviction that the conference deliberations would deal with these issues. In conclusion he wished the Fifth Conference much success, and its participants a pleasant stay in socialist Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the CSSR Government which has assumed sponsorship of the conference.

In the afternoon of the same day, the participants in the Fifth World Conference began their deliberations in four working commissions -- the radio, television, legal, and technical commissions.

WESTERN DISTRICT COMMUNISTS DISCUSS DEFENSE

LD281304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] A 2-day conference of Western Military District Communists opened today in Prague to assess the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and future tasks for combat-readiness in the CSSR People's Army. Present at the session is a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Josef Korcak.

The delegates who came to Prague, including delegates from units which make up the first line of the Warsaw Treaty defense force, heard a report in which Major General (Oskar Marek), director of the Western Military District Political Department, praised the successful activity of party members in shaping the moral, political, and combat qualities of the commanders and men. He stressed that the most essential criterion of the work of party members was still the specific state of readiness of the troops, and their ability to change promptly and in an organized way to conducting combat activities under any conditions. The report also drew critical attention to the need to draw maximum benefit from all aspects of scientific and technological progress and to implement these in their daily work.

In the afternoon, the debate was addressed by Comrade Josef Korcak who, among other things, paid tribute to the part played by Communists in the district in developing the CSSR People's Army, which was reflected in the continuing modernization of the army, to their part in introducing effective combat weapons and in raising the level of equipment in the units. He then went on to say the following:

[Begin Korcak recording] Comrades: The principled and thorough analysis of the international situation made in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee for the 27th congress is instructive for the whole of our party, and especially so for communists in the army. The Soviet Union proposed a comprehensive program 1 month ago for the total eradication of mass-destruction weapons by the end of this century. If this program is put into effect, it would pave the way for a completely new stage in the development of mankind, and provide the opportunity to concentrate solely on constructive activities.

The basis of the consistent political work in our armed forces too must be to explain its historic scope and significance. This program embarks on the 3 millennium in the spirit of peace and nuclear disarmement, it is reflected in the content of Soviet military doctrine. Comrade Gorbachev said that the aim of this program is unequivocally defensive. In the military sphere, we wish to continue to progress in such a way that no-one need fear, even notionally, for his security.

We, and our allies, also want to rid ourselves equally of the feeling of danger which threatens us. The Soviet Union does not lay claim to a higher degree of security than anyone else, but at the same time neither will it accept a lower degree of security. This policy, which expresses the basic principles of the Warsaw Pact's military strategy, also fully reflects our standpoint. [end recording]

FOJTIK SPEECH PRAISES BELA KUN'S LEGACY

AU250535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 86 p 2

["Full text" of the speech delivered by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the meeting in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Hungarian revolutionary Bela Kun; organized by the Hungarian Embassy and the Klement Gottwald Museum, in Prague on 19 February; "Life Devoted to the Revolution"]

[Text] On Thursday, 20 February, 100 years will have passed since the birth of Bela Kun, a great personality of the Hungarian and international communist movement, an event which is recalled with respect by the progressive people in our own country, too.

Bela Kun was one of the first to grasp the epoch-making significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a revolutionary event in world history which -- to quote the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program -- determined the pivotal direction of the development of the world and opened the irreversible process of replacing capitalism by a new, communist socioeconomic formation. Like other revolutionaries, he too, drew conclusions from this knowledge for his entire life, and became the organizer of a new kind of party -- of a militant revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat of the kind founded and led by V.I. Lenin in Russia.

In the enthusiasm so typical of the revolutionaries of those times, in which the revolutionary wave swelled, but also dropped, very rapidly, he also did not avoid making mistakes. Some were serious, and V.I. Lenin argued with him time and again. However, Kun always strove to learn from his mistakes and to correct them with the development of events. Regrettably, in the atmosphere of the so-called personality cult, when -- because of uncertainty and instability -- in quite a few instances conclusions were drawn which then turned into accusations of betrayal of class positions, Bela Kun, too, was overtaken by a tragic fate which led to his premature death in 1939.

It is known that the world socialist community represents the authoritative force of today because the Soviet Union is its cementing agent and its force of inspiration, the reliable support and hope of the revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces of the whole world. We realize this with particular clarity today, when -- through the fault of the military forces of contemporary imperialism -- mankind is threatened by perdition in a nuclear war, and when the CPSU's Leninist leadership is coming out with a clear and convincing program for ridding the world of nuclear arms and of all mass destruction weapons, and of entering the third millenium as the beginning of the epoch of a lasting peace. Our socialist community is the most authoratative force of today also because it is the materialization of the ideas of Lenin. This is the source of its advance and its viability. The emergence and shaping of the community and its ability to overcome even the most difficult obstacles, to ward off attacks and imperialism's pitfalls, and to develop successfully -- all this is given by its social foundation, which lies in scientific socialism, which was comprehensively worked out in V.I. Lenin's works, and then developed under specific conditions by the revolutionary parties.

The many faceted nature of the socialist world has affirmed absolutely unequivocally -- even if it was not always respected in every individual phase of the revolutionary transformations, or everywhere -- the historic significance of general laws which govern the development of socialism; these laws encompass the power of the working people under the leading role of the workers class, the leadership of society by the Communist Party, which is armed with the ideology of scientific socialism, the consolidation of public ownership of the basic means of production, the planned growth of the economy in the interests of all people, the development of socialist democracy, the implementation of the principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work," equal rights of all nations and nationalities and their friendship, and the defense of revolutionary gains against the attacks of class enemies.

The strong attractiveness of socialism is expressed most strikingly and fruitfully in the relations of socialist internationalism, characterized by class solidarity, friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in building and defending the new society, and by the equal rights of every state in the community and respect for its independence and sovereignty. This is clearly proven by CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization, which are multiplying our forces and enabling us to set ourselves bold new joint development tasks, to achieve progress in all fields, such as the socioeconomic field, the fields of science and technology, and of culture and sports, and also to enhance the prestige of socialism in the world in every respect.

From time to time it is useful to recall the roots from which our present has grown, and also the selflessness and perseverence with which -- regardless of reprisals and wrongs, and without calculating "what will this get me" and what personal advantages and profit "they will yield" -- the pioneers of socialism and those who followed in their footsteps conquered the forward positions from which it was possible to launch a final attack on the bourgeois system and to start building socialism.

It would be a great error to believe that such a principled attitude has today become an anachronism, that it does not belong to contemporary realism which, of course, must not be confused with opportunism and pragmatism, in the same way that one must not confuse a principled stand with dogmatism, which is deaf and indifferent to the needs of development. As is known, great tasks produce great energy and revolutionary enthusiasm. This, too, we need today if we want to get possession of tomorrow; we need it perhaps more than ever. It is not a matter of being biased in favor of something, but a matter of a principled stand which must also be manifested in our ability to overcome all the legacy left us from the past by ruling the exploiting classes, which strove to fan distruct and hostility, and chauvinism and nationalism among our peoples.

It is one of the greatest achievements of our revolutions that they have put an end to this unfortnate legacy and that the relations between the people of our countries are determined by the deeply humane ideology of Marxism-Leninism and by the principles of socialist internationalism. This corresponds to the basic needs and interests of the working people in the Hungarian People's Republic, and also to the basic interests and needs of the CSSR's working people.

And we are not concerned here with declarative demands, or with abstract principles. The demands and principles are being successfully implemented in the life of our countries, in the broad and rich cooperation which we are comprehensively developing.

This also manifests best how much we truly respect the memory of the best representatives of the revolutionary movement in both our countries and how loyal we are to their legacy -- how we are implementing it at present.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON PALME ASSASSINATION

Honecker Condolences to King

LD011752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following condolence telegram to Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf:

"I have received with great consternation and deep sorrow the painful news of the underhand murder of Olof Palme, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden. Together with the people of Sweden and international public opinion, we mourn Olof Palme. In the struggle for peace, disarmament, international friendship and understanding, he rendered great, unforgotten service.

"Olof Palme played a great personal part in the development and deepening of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden. With the people of the GDR he will always remain remembered as an internationally respected personality, as a significant Swedish statesman and a good friend of the GDR. In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, I convey to you, majesty, and to the Swedish people, my sincere sympathy and deep condolences."

Message to Lisbeth Palme

LD011746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following condolence telegram to Lisbeth Palme:

"I have heard with deep sorrow and great consternation of the treacherous murder of your husband, the prime minister of the kingdom of Sweden and chairman of the Social Democratic Workers' Party.

"The tragic death of Olof Palme has occasioned great dismay in the GDR.

"In these so painful hours for you, I express to you and your sons Joakim, Morten, and Mattias, and all other relatives, my sincere and deeply felt condolences."

Condolences to Ambassador

LD011743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, and First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski; and Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Deputy President of the People's Chamber, Gerald Goetting, conveyed to Swedish ambassador, Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren, today the sincere sympathy and deeply felt condolences of the party and state leadership and people of the GDR at the treacherous murder of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden and chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party, Olof Palme. State Secretary and First Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Dr Herbert Krolikowski, and Deputy Minister Peter Florin also expressed condolences.

Honecker Message to Brandt

LD012128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following condolence telegram to president of the Socialist International: Willy Brandt.

"The SED Central Committee conveys to you and through you to all parties of the Socialist International sincere condolence on the heinous murder of the vice president of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Labour party of Sweden, our friend Olof Palme. His death is a great loss for the international workers' movement.

"His work to secure peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, for cooperation between all social forces and states in the struggle for lasting peace, security, and cooperation has strongly influenced the history of our time and for us will always remain a legacy that spurs us on."

HONECKER MEETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU IN MOSCOW

LD030056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2024 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a friendly meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia in Moscow on Friday evening.

The two politicians conducted an exchange of views on current issues of the fight of the peoples and the preservation and consolidation of peace. They praised the great importance of the 27th CPSU Congress for mobilizing the world conscience and the union of all forces of reason and realism into a worldwide coalition to prevent a nuclear inferno, to end the arms race and to prevent the militarization of space.

Faced with the imperialist policy of neoglobalism, in the view of the two sides it was more urgent than ever to remove in all regions of the world such as Africa, the Middle East, and Central America, the centers of conflict and tension and to support the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their just struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

During the meeting, the two sides agreed to deepen the good and close cooperation between the SED and WPE and between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The talk was attended by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR. The Ethiopian side as represented by the members of the WPE Central Committee, Ashagri Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee, and Nessibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

SED-SPD ARMS RACE SEMINAR ENDS IN FRG

DW021943 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] A 3-day SED-SPD seminar on the subject "Peaceful Coexistence and Security Partnership" ended in Freudenstadt/FRG over the weekend. Social scientists from the GDR and members of the SPD Executive Board Basic Values Commission stressed the necessity of common security at the nuclear age. Under the chairmanship of Prefessor Dr Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee and Professor Dr Erhard Eppler, SPD Presidium member, practical and theoretical problems of ensuring peace and halting the arms race were discussed. Much space in the discussions was given to rpoblems of the contest and peaceful competition of the two social systems. Both sides agreed that the useful dialogue between the SED and SPD representatives would be continued.

FDGB DECLARATION SUPPORTS USSR INITIATIVES

AU251610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Council welcomed the U.N. proclamation of the International Peace Year and stated that this initiative is actively supported by the more than 9 million FDGB members. The statement, which was published in Berlin on Thursday [13 February], says: "Convinced that everything must be done in order to achieve a decisive change in the struggle against the arms race and in the struggle for safeguarding peace, the GDR trade unions support with determination the new USSR disarmament program." It paves the way to starting the 21st century in peace and without nuclear arms, the statement stresses.

KROLIKOWSKI AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SRV CAUSE

BK281156 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The first vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Mr Werner Krolikowski, has reaffirmed German solidarity and unswerving support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

At the reception given on Thursday to Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese economic delegation to the 15th session of the inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR, Mr Krolikowski reaffirmed his country's total support to the correct stand and constructive goodwill of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

LAZAR, MSZMP OFFER CONDOLENCES ON PALME'S DEATH

LD011858 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegramme of condolence to the Swedish Government on the occasion of the tragic death of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party also expressed its sympathy for the death of party president Olof Palme in a telegramme to the Executive Committee of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

REAGAN REPLY TO GORBACHEV ARMS BID NOTED

LD282001 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- "In the space age there can be neither a perfect shield nor an inconvincible weapon. The only viable way is to put a stop to the circulus vitiosus, create an atmosphere of confidence and settle debates in the spirit of good-will.

"War must no longer be a tool of solving political, economic and idelological conflicts between states," quotes the commentator the CPSU congressional report. [as received] "This is a tone of self-control, sober-mindedness and responsibility, the voice of a party and a nation which know more of the ordeals of war than anybody else, and the restrained voice of only those who are aware of their truth and power and steadily follow their ideals.

Unfortunately the large-scale peace programme, which was presented to the world by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on January 15 and enriched by [word indistinct] elements by the congressional report, has been left unanswered by the U.S. Goverment, because the reply they sent to Moscow the day before the congress which attaches strings excluding the possibility of a compromise to the reduction and abolition of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons and turns down outright the ban on nuclear tests, cannot be taken for a substantive reaction. Washington's reply has only testified to the stubborn insistence of the United States on the (?policy of deterrence) on space armament and generally on the power politics as President Reagan called it himself on his Wednesday speech before Congress. Urging approval of the nearly 300,000-million military budget, he argued that it would help 'achieve better results in talks with the Soviet Union'.

"To this argument the Soviet party congress provides a direct reply. There can be no doubt that the Soviet Union can in no way be compelled to make compromises that jeopardize its security. But an answer is also given by the whole of the congress which works out a far-reaching programme on the unprecedented development and updating of the country's economic, social, political and intellectual resources which will improve the quality of life, increase the vitality of socialism and its attraction throughout the world," the commentator of NEPSZABADSAG says.

PARTY DELEGATION MEETS POLISH COUNTERPARTS

LD282233 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee, visited Poland from February 23-27 on the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation met Marian Woznlak, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and held cordial, friendly talks. Also present was Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Poland.

The delegation met Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol, and Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, and held talks with Marek Holdakowski, head of the Economic Policy Department of the CC, and Stefan Zawodzinski, head of the Agricultural Department of the CC. The delegation exchanged views with Wladyslaw Baka, president of the National Bank of Poland, and Witold Bein, first deputy of the minister of finance.

The HSWP delegation and leading representatives of Polish economic life mutually briefed each other about topical tasks of socialist building work in progress in their countries, experiences in streamlining economic management, and exchanged views about the major tendencies and possibilities of further deepening Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation.

PLANNING OFFICE CHIEF FALUVEGI VISITS POLAND

LD281433 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, left for Poland Thursday evening on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the planning committee attached to the government. Talks are to be held on issues of national economic planning and the development of economic management.

HAVASI COOPERATIVE SPEECH ASSESSES CPSU CONGRESS

LD282005 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the end-of-year accounting session of the Sasad Cooperative, held in Budapest on 28 February]

[Text] Now today on the 4th day of the [CPSU] congress, as we summarize the findings of Hungarian political public life, we consider apt the general opinion that the events taking place at the present in Moscow are of great significance, maybe of historic significance. This congress faces up to and develops answers to such challenges of history as the preservation of peace, the creation of the guarantees of social progress, providing answers to the questions regarding the fate of humanity, the development of its fate, and it states that the future belongs to peaceful coexistence.

The congress is evaluating realistically the actual relations of socialism. It states that the Soviet Union has entered the phase of the building of the developed socialist society, and its goal is the realization of the developed socialist society. This congress has undertaken the development of the strategy as a result of which the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union will move on to a new, intensive path of development. This is why it stresses that the present period will be a period of the qualitative transformation of society. The acceleration of social and economic development is the focus of this qualitative transformation.

The acceleration of economic progress is based not on qualtitative elements but on effectiveness, and it extends beyond the economic to almost every area of social life. This congress is developing a (?system) of transformation which includes the speeding up of technical and technological progress, the implementation of the reform of the system of economic management, the formulation of industrial and agricultural production programmes, the creation of social policy, the development of the system of political institutions of socialism and making it function in line with its purpose, and, last but not least, the strengthening of the socialist features of society, including socialist democracy, as it is called there, socialist workers' self-management, the protection of the purity of social public life and the development of the leading and guiding rule of the party and the development of party life.

The congress is providing guidelines as regards such allergic points of socialist construction as the questions of socialist property and the true ownership relations that are to be developed in relation to socialist property, the development of a harmony between the forces of production and production relations, commodity and money relations and so forth.

Providing answers to questions of this magnitude, questions that are vital for every socialist country, could hardly be envisaged without the creative summarizing of the experiences of the Soviet Union. When the congress undertook the formulation of this strategy, it undertook the performance of a great mission. But this will have a good effect -- beyond helping the practice of the socialist countries, let us admit -- on the whole international communist movement.

Here at home we must implement successfully the resolutions of the 13th [MSZMP] congress. The 27th CPSU Congress is providing great help for this work. On behalf of all present here, permit me to wish a successful congress and successful implementation to our Soviet comrades and friends.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON PALME ASSASSINATION

LD012027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] In connection with the death of Olof Palme a telegram of condolences has been sent to the King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. At the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw a book of condolences has been put on display. On behalf of the Polish authorities an entry was made in the book by Zygmunt Surowiec, the secretary of the Council of State, Zbigniew Gertych, the deputy premier, and Jan Kinast, the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES AQUINO ON ELECTION

LD012235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, sent a congratulatory telegram to Corazon Aquino on the occasion of her election to the post of President Aquino on the occasion of her election to the post of President of the Philippines.

JARUZELSKI EMPHASIZES SOVIET TIES, COOPERATION

LD262302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski met journalists at the 27th CPSU Congress Press Center. He emphasized that the congress has fundamental significance not only for Soviet Communists and the whole of the Soviet Union, but simultaneously is a great event for other communist and workers parties, to socialist states, and the whole international community.

Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out features characterizing the Congress: matter-of-factness, sincerity, critical attitude, and optimism. He also stated that Mikhail Gorbachev's political report made a great impact on the PZPR delegation. He also said the 17th CPSU Congress [as heard] once more proves the Soviet Union's thorough and sincere interest in peace. This fully corresponds with Poland's interest.

Answering questions, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the enormous achievements in Polish-Soviet cooperation. In recent years, difficult to our country in particular, the Soviet Union provided brotherly help to us, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary recalled, stating that our state considers cooperation with the socialist countries to be of strategic and long-term importance.

Poland's internal problems aroused journalists' interest as well. Wojciech Jaruzelski characterized the issue of economic reform, from which, as he stressed, there is no turning, and whose results would be greater had no Western restrictions been employed against Poland. He also spoke of possibilities and terms of repayments of our debts, as well as on the PZPR Draft Program currently under discussion.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that Poland has lived through a difficult or even a dramatic period of its history. However, the most difficult already is behind us: satisfactory progress in stabilization and normalization of life has been achieved in the country, and national accord and socialist renewal are being consolidated.

MESSNER INTERVIEW: 'HORIZONS OF NEW COOPERATION'

AU131536 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Interview with Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic by Pavol Minarik, RUDE PRAVO's Warsaw correspondent: "The Horizons of New Cooperation; Talking to Poland's Premier Zbigniew Messner" -- date and place of interview not specified; first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] Poland has now entered the first year of a new quinquennium. What are the main directions of activity, and what is the program of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the state and prospects of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, and the tasks following from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000? These questions were answered by Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politbureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in a talk with our RUDE PRAVO correspondent.

[Minarik] What are the main directions of the government's activity in the Polish People's Republic for the next few years?

[Messner] The main and lasting direction of Poland's development is the strenghthening of socialism. The implementation of its general principles, adequate to the experience and conditions of our country, determines the road of resolving the national problems and ensures progress in all spheres of social life. The socialist transformations represent new possibilities for the development of creative forces. They establish conditions for the country's planned and efficient socioeconomic development. They open up the way to the better accomplishment of the main goals of socialism, such as the improvement of society's existence and the quality of life.

The direction of socialist construction in our country will be determined by the 10th PZPR Congress. It will adopt a long-term program of party activities until 2000, and also the draft of the country's socioeconomic development for the next few years. After they are approved by the Sejm, they will become the basic directive for the government's activity.

The current 5-year period is characterized by extremely complicated conditions of our country's development. On the other hand, we also have several advantages: highly qualified cadres; a sufficiently well-developed industrial potential; and a considerable raw material and fuel base. But we also have very broad limitations and barriers: first, the lowest manpower increment since the war; second, strikingly worn-out production means in certain spheres; third, the country's high indebtedness, which requires the appropriate amount of foreign currency means for repayments and for interest; and, fourth, insufficient growth of the extraction and production of main raw materials, and also of fuels and energy.

That is why we want to obtain the entire increase of the national income in the coming quinquennium by means of increasing labor productivity, and want more than 50 percent of its value to be through savings of raw and other materials, and of energy.

We have directed the main emphasis toward changes leading to increased efficiency in the production apparatus, to increased exports, and to a consolidation of the economic equilibrium.

Compared with the period 1981-85, investment outlays will increase by about 25 percent. As regards the outlays in our nonproduction sphere, in the years 1986-90 we are planning apart from other things, the commission for use about 1.1 million apartments, 18,000 classrooms in elementary schools, 25,000 hospital beds, and 120,000 places in kindergartens and pre-school facilities.

It would be impossible to achieve an improvement of efficiency in our economy without intensifying the goods exchange with other countries. This general truth becomes particularly significant under our conditions. From the viewpoint of supply it is clear that we will not be capable of further increasing the export of basic raw materials. A supply increase can take place in the sphere of products in the processing industry. The largest number of possibilities can be found in the engineering, chemical, and food industries.

The main task of the foreign trade plan is to speed up the growth of exports as against the growth of the national income; at the same time, we must succeed in increasing the turnover with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular more speedily than that with the capitalist states.

The strengthening of the market equilibrium will be part of the endeavor aimed at generally improving efficiency. The market situation is visibly improving. We will continue to strengthen these trends and increase goods deliveries.

The plans in the sphere of modernizing and developing production facilities and foreign trade, but also in the sphere of tightening our economic equilibrium, will lead to structural changes in our national economy. As I have already said, the main goal of these changes is to improve efficiency. In specific situations this will be manifested as follows:

First, in better use of our own raw materials.

Second, in the liquidation of bottlenecks in various phases of production, and particularly of the general disproportions appearing in our economy between the production capabilities of final producers and the cooperation base.

Third, and most important, is the introduction of new, or the expansion of already existing, modern solutions and effective technologies, new materials, construction, and equipment. In short, in R&D progress. Innovationist measures will be adopted to achieve this aim; their task will be to ensure cheap technologies, materials, and equipment in our country, in Poland, in cooperation with the socialist countries. Here we are particularly counting on the results of implementing the program of scientific-technological cooperation, adopted at the 41st CEMA Session.

[Minarik] The Polish Government program stresses that the implementation of R&D progress is the essential condition for modernizing the national economy. What are the main directions of activity in this sphere?

[Messner] In the 1986-90 quinquennium we are planning to achieve a substantial increase of outlays for developing science and technology. With regard to the national income, their share will increase from the current 2 percent to 3 percent in 1990. The investment outlays for research and development will increase by more than 70 percent. We can say that strong material foundations will be created for strengthening our economy with modern technological and construction solutions and new products.

Large means will be set apart to develop those spheres of industry which are the main bearers of technical progress. This applies, amongst others, to electronics, computer technology, informatics, automation, robots, but also technical means for environmental protection. The modern development of the electrotechnical industry demands qualitatively new materials. The modernization of metallurgy and the development of the chemical industry will be aimed in this direction.

We are devoting particular attention to achieving structural changes in the chemical industry, above all in developing the production of new materials -- among other things for the needs of the electrotechnical industry, telecommunications, scientific research, and the intensification of agriculture. At the same time we feel the need to achieve speedier progress in developing the production of plastics, rubbers, roof coverings, insulation materials, pesticides and herbicides, and pharmaceuticals.

In the coming years, the fuel and power restrictions will represent a serious obstacle in the development of our national economy. This forces us to radically change the current approach to handling our energy. We are going over from balancing the needs to balancing the possibilities, and to defending saving measures. We attribute great significance to the rationalization of production, and to the consumption of fuels and energy with particular regard to introducing effective technical means and also those of scientific and technological progress.

It must be stressed that, side by side with raising the outlays for research and development, we will also introduce a new system for the mangement of this sphere. Its essence lies in closely linking research subjects which receive centrally allocated subsidies, with the needs of our economy, and particularly the trends of structural changes, by ensuring foreign currency means for research, and also investment outlays for implementing them in practice.

[Minarik] What is the current state of Poland's national economy and which main economic tasks will be carried out in the immediate future?

[Messner] I think that this question essentially reaches far back into the past, to the beginnings of the present decade and to the well-known events in our country. It is true that with regard to their final consequences -- due to the mistakes in the seventies and to the restrictions and embargoes applied by certain Western countries, particularly the United States, against Poland -- they led to a break in our economy. Our industrial production in 1982 was 15 percent lower than in 1980 and our national income at that time dropped by 17 percent.

In 1982 we renewed our ability to achieve economic growth. The main aim of the 1983-85 plan which was worked out at the time was to stabilize the national economy and achieve equilibrium there. We have overfulfilled the tasks of this 3-year plan. In 1985 our industrial production exceeded the level of pre-crisis production, and the national income achieved last year was 15 percent higher than in 1982. However, it is still 4 percent lower than in 1980, and the per capita consumption from personal income is 12 percent lower. This creates certain difficulties and tension, although, and I want to stress this, these are decreasing from year to year.

Among the main successes of the past 3 years in the economic sphere, in first place I put the renewal of lasting trends in the development and gradual restoration of the monetary market equilibrium; this has enabled us to withdraw from rationing sales of foodstuffs, except meat and meat products. Although even here we are progressing toward nonrationed sales. But the decision in this matter depends on progress in cattle breeding, and also on the results of the experiment, which is the basis of our having begun free sales of meat in the markets of three voivodships a few days ago.

This year we will achieve further progress in strengthening and developing our economy. The main directions of activity were defined by the Sejm when it selected one of the three variants of our further course for the national economy. We have set specific tasks in line with the 23d PZPR Central Committee Session, held in December 1985. They can be divided into three main groups:

First, the tasks connected with the realization of the central plan for 1986. They are not simple. The production plans, particularly in the sphere of fuels and raw materials, are very tight. The accomplishment of the planned tasks requires large material means, good organization, and, particularly, a great effort by the working people.

Second, the tasks connected with preparing the solutions and establishing the conditions necessary for accomplishing economic tasks in the future. This group includes many topics set by the government, which are part of our long-term plans. (Already this year we will adopt the draft of the 1986-90 national economy plan and the long-term territorial plan of the country for 1986-90).

Third, the tasks of great social significance, which concern the realization of socialist principles of the division of the national income. The government is of the opinion that, despite the limited material possibilities, our activity in this sphere must be energetic. We are primarily concerned with dividing as best as possible the means set apart for the social goals. We are consistently adhering to the principle that every citizen must have the feeling of having full social security. This is something self-evident in our system. At the same time, we devote considerable attention to improving the motivation systems, in harmony with the Leninist principle which says: to everybody according to his work.

[Minarik] Some time ago you called the repayment of foreign debts and the return to the stabilization of the balance of payments one of the main issues of the country's development. What tasks will Poland have to face in this sphere?

[Messner] The main task is to halt the growth of foreign debts in this quinquennium, both in freely convertible currencies and in transferable rubles. However, to achieve this it is necessary to carry out significent structural changes, both in our economy and in the sphere of trade turnovers with abroad. We are counting primarily on our own effort and on cooperation with the socialist countries. For the fourth year in succession we have achieved an active trade balance sheet with the Western countries. We will continue to move in this direction. We have limited the imports of grain and fodder, while simultaneously increasing the exports of foodstuffs and agricultural produce. We have achieved this without cooperation with the creditors from the West who introduced restrictions and embargoes against us in 1982.

We estimate the damage caused by those steps at more than $15 billion -- this represents about 50 percent of our indebtedness. However, despite all this, Poland's economy has not collapsed.

Following the period of difficulties in the years 1980-82, we are now registering slow, but continuous growth. However, our balance of payments is not improving on the same scale as the economy. I am sorry to say that the causes of this are also on the side of our creditors. Aside from our considerable efforts to pay back interest, the rates of which are, incidentally, very high, there has occurred practically no normalization in the fiscal-credit relations. This complicates the solution of our payment problem. Given this situation, we can pay back the debts only party, to an extent permitting us to sustain essential imports. In this situation, we have been forced to reschedule repayment. This is a normal procedure being applied in many countries having payment difficulties. Internally we are taking measures promoting export growth and debt repayment and expect the same attitude to be assumed also by our Western creditors.

We are confident that those countries that have not to this day completely normalized their fiscal relations with Poland will realize that such a position is also against their own economic interests.

[Minarik] Czechoslovakia and Poland are increasing their participation in the international socialist division of labor and striving to intensify integration within the framework of the entire community. How do you assess cooperation between our countries in this context? What are the prospects of their [as published] further development?

[Messner] Without developing international socialist integration it is difficult to speak today of progress in any national economic field. This is also why we are devoting such attention to these issues within the framework of CEMA.

The CSSR has been for years one of our most important economic and trade partners. Your country currently accounts for 10 percent of the Polish People's Republic's trade exchange with socialist countries, which makes Czechoslovakia our second biggest partner after the Soviet Union. The trade protocol for this year provides for the value of mutual deliveries to reach almost 2.5 billion in transferable rubles. This is a result of the systematic development of the exchange of raw materials and services, which -- following a brief decline at the beginning of the eighties -- has since 1983 again been showing a continuously high dynamism of development.

In the strategy with respect to the further development of cooperation, we will devote increasingly bigger attention to the purposeful complementation of our two economies. This aim can be achieved, above all, by promoting specialization and production sharing. Good conditions for this exist in many production branches that are advanced in Poland as well as Czechoslovakia.

This development in mutual relations dates back to 1958, to the signing of the agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of the bodies for Skoda buses.

We have achieved marked progress since then, but the share of mutual deliveries based on specialization and production sharing still does not exceed 20 percent, although Czechoslovakia is for Poland a particularly attractive partner when it comes to the development of production links of this kind. This is due to Czechoslovakia's systematically updated, modern, advanced economic potential, which complements Poland's structure of production.

The extent of industrial cooperation with the CSSR should not be confined to satisfying merely bilateral needs, but ought to be guided also by the needs of other countries. The central planning agencies of the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR have therefore been paying considerable attention to the need to accelerate the development of specialization and production sharing in the following fields: microelectronics, microprocessors, consumer electronics, machinery and equipment for the light industry, machine tools, flexible production systems, and robots and automatic machines.

The drafts of the appropriate contracts and agreements are being prepared in these and other areas.

A short time ago we completed the process of coordinating our plans for the years 1986-90. Making use of optimal possibilities, we have adopted a plan stipulating that the value of mutual deliveries in the current 5-year period be 40 percent higher than in the years 1981-85.

The documents resulting from the coordination of plans place special emphasis on the importance of developing production sharing and specialization and a broadly conceived cooperation in research and development as the basic factors ensuring the comprehensive efficiency of production.

The program for the Development of Mutual Economic and Scienfitic-Technological Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR up to the Year 2000, which is virtually ready, will be of particular importance for the development and reinforcement of economic relations between our two countries. The program will be the foundation for broad coordination in our countries' management and planning. In mutual relations it will create prerequisites for advantageously deepening specialization and cooperation in production, for developing new, higher forms of production and scientific-technological cooperation, and also cooperation in improving and protecting the environment. The program will also serve the development of direct cooperation between voivodships, cities, and enterprises.

We proceeded from the profound conviction that the program will enable the acceleration of our countries' economic development. We aim at strengthening integrative processes.

We have the corresponding scientific-research and production potential, but also other advantages, which create prerequisites for fulfilling that task. The most difficult thing continues to be ensuring the suitable and consistent realization of our plans. Both sides are greatly interested in this. As long-standing experience shows, comprehensive, conscientious, and systematically implemented cooperation has always benefitted Poland as well as Czechoslovakia.

[Minarik] A Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000 was signed last December in Moscow. What does Poland expect of that program, and what will be the contribution of the Polish People's Republic to its implementation?

[Messner] Poland regards the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries Up to the Year 2000 to be an exceptionally significant political document. Today it is no longer necessary to persuade anyone that our future, the existence of our nations, and our fates will directly depend on overcoming the material, energy, and technological progress in our national economies.

We expect that the result of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress, which will integrate scientific-technological and cadre potentials, will make possible our faster advance.

We are of the opinion that with a common effort we will resolve problems and production of a number of important products with a high world standard will begin, for example, new types of computers, among them personal computers, external memories of various types, telephone exchanges and new generation telephones, and so forth; in the engineering industry, production of equipment and entire automated systems will start, of flexible production lines, industrial robots, automated systems for planning and construction work; in the chemical industry and agriculture production will start of new microbiological fertilizers and pesticides and herbicides, high-yield seeds, new medicines for people and animals, and the like.

We also have great hopes for the realization of the comprehensive program. We believe that it will enable us to realize the nuclear energy program, more rapidly and better, to construct safe, breakdown-free, power blocks that work economically to start production of equipment for thermal power stations and nuclear thermal power stations [teplarny a jaderne elektrotplarny]; we believe that it will help us to resolve questions connected with the nuclear and radiological safety of these projects.

Poland will actively join five priority disciplines and, at the same time, will make available to the CEMA members the results of Polish science and technology. The following examples illustrate this:

In the sphere of electronics, Poland will contribute its experience to the process of creating and putting into production integrated circuits with a high degree of integration, and also microprocessor circuits.

In the sphere of computer technology, we want to contribute our long experience in the development and production of "input-output" equipment especially adapted for minicomputer needs. We also have experience with various types of printers and monitor screens that have great accuracy [s velkon presnosti].

In the sphere of biotechnology we will make our experience available, among other things, to the sphere of the development and production of new, more effective antibiotics and veterinary medicines. We will take an active part in work that will make it possible to introduce new technological solutions, and increase yields and results in agriculture and in the production of foodstuffs, and also help to protect the health of the population.

I have enumerated only some problems from the sphere of scientific-technological progress, in which we have achieved indisputable successes. Poland will invest them in the realization of the comprehensive program and will orient its considerable scientific research and production potential in that direction.

[Minarik] Thank you for the interview.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- On the recommendation of the minister of material and fuel economy and as part of an operation to complete the leadership of this newly created ministry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Waldemar Kozlowski and Czeslaw Skowrenek under secretaries of state in this ministry. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 86 p 2 AU] On the recommendation of the minister of construction and of spatial and communal economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zbigniew Turewicz under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM CPSU CONGRESS

AU281921 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, who participated in the Moscow proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress at the head of our party delegation, returned this evening to Bucharest. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the party Central Committee, by members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, by leaders of central institutions and of mass and public organizations, and by other officials. (Regye Chernyakov), USSR charge d'affaires adinterim in Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present. A group of pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

On his departure from Moscow's Vnukhovo Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet officials. Our party-state leader was also seen off by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, and the other members of the RCP delegation, who are continuing to participate in the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress. Y. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

MEETING MARKS GROUP OF 77 ANNIVERSARY

AU281717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/2/1986 -- On the anniversary of ten years since Romania's admittance to the Group of 77 of the developing countries and of active cooperation with the Latin American regional group, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the heads of the diplomatic offices of those countries accredited in Bucharest.

Romania's wish was expressed to further develop its relations of friendship and cooperation in a bilateral plane with the countries in Latin America and intensify many-sided cooperation with the Latin American regional group and within the Group of 77.

During the meeting Romania's stances, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlooks and initiatives concerning the settlement of the serious issues facing the developing countries, as well as the need to strengthen collaboration and solidarity between those countries, to ensure a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all states of the world, were highlighted.

LEADERS SENT CONDOLENCES ON PALME DEATH

LD011750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 1 (TANJUG) -- The death of Prime Minister Olof Palme, whom we deeply respected as a long-standing and proven friend of Yugoslavia, is a great loss of all those who strive for a better and more just world, a world free of threats and danger of war, said Yugoslav Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic in a telegram of condolences to King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden.

In her condolences to Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc said the senseless crime against Prime Minister Palme was most strongly condemned in Yugoslavia. The life of a great humanist and Sweden statesman, a man of broad vision of a peaceful world free of weapons, was taken, said Planinc.

Prime Minister Olof Palme gave a major personal contribution to promoting friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden. His death is a great loss to the friendly people of Sweden and was received in Yugoslavia with deep sorrow and as a loss for us, Europe and the world, said Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in a telegram to Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson.

Condoling with the Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party over the assassination of its leader Olof Palme, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic said the world has lost a great and well-known fighter for peace, progress and equitable international cooperation.

The assassination of Palme is deplored in Yugoslavia, said Zarkovic, adding that the Swedish prime minister strove for the comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden.

President of the Yugoslav Trade Union confederation sent a telegram to the Swedish Trade Union Confederation saying that all peaceloving and progressive forces in the world would remember Palme and take up his tireless efforts for peace and progress and the development of the trade union movement.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS FINNISH FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY

LD282244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, has received Klaus Toernudd, Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs under secretary who was in Belgrade for political consultations between the two countries' representatives.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on the international situation, the nonaligned movement's policy and activities within the context of preparations for the forthcoming summit in Harare, as well as on some issues of international economic relations. Both sides noted that the two countries' relations are traditionally friendly and there are conditions for their further promotion.

FOREIGN OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

LD272229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0122 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 27 (TANJUG) -- In the next two months three tankers will sail into Yugoslav ports bringing oil bought on the world market six dollars per barrel cheaper than the price it payed to date. Since Yugoslavia annually allots for oil purchases between 3 and 3.5 billion dollars, 6 dollars per barrel less mean lower foreign exchange expenses this year by 450 million dollars on the hard currency market alone.

This year Yugoslavia plans to import 10.8 million tonnes of crude oil, with the production at home amounting to 4.2 million tonnes. Minister in the Federal Government Rade Pavlovic has stated in the assembly of Yugoslavia that the purchase of oil at a lower price is the result of negotiations with oil producing countries. Pavlovic added that further deliveries will be discussed later, so that still lower prices could be expected. In the coming period a possibility will be discussed to buy oil for cash on the world market where at the moment oil prices are very favourable.

Yugoslavia buys oil from Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, and the Soviet Union. Under special arrangements Yugoslavia pays for oil by deliveries of its commodities and by carrying out investment projects in these countries.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSES OIL

AU281751 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The session of the International Relations Federal Social Council took place today. Our correspondent Dragan Colovic has just come back from the session. Let us hear about what was said:

The topic of the discussion was the fall in the price of oil and its influence on international political and economic trends as well as on the position of our economy and country.

In short, what were the main points of the debate? The fall in the price of oil undoubtedly has had and will have in the future serious consequences on international political and economic trends. The oil-exporting countries are now facing pressures to lower the price of oil which will have adverse effects on their future development. This situation is, however, beneficial for all those countries that are importing oil and therefore for our country.

How are the benefits manifested in the case of our country? In the first place we shall need less foreign currency for importing oil for some time. At the session of the International Relations Federal Social Council it was said among other things that our state organs have already started negotiations with countries from which we import oil. It is therefore logical to expect that we shall need less foreign currency for oil in the next period.

Can we expect the fall in the price of oil products in the home market? The members of the International Relations Federal Social Council have recommended that this question also be discussed. At present it is certain that the fall in the so-called refinery prices is inevitable because the price of oil on the world market has recently been considerably reduced. Whether there will be any reduction, or to be more precise, relative reduction in the price of gasoline will be discussed and the respective organs responsible for economic policy will give their answer. What kind of answer this is going to be we will soon find out.

EXPORTS TO CHINA INCREASE 40 PERCENT

LD282222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0704 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports to China rose by nearly 40 percent last year, totalling 133 million dollars. Imports to Yugoslavia from that country reached 56.2 million dollars, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy has said.

Discussing economic relations with Chinese partners, Yugoslav industrial and trade representatives pointed out that imports of Chinese consumer goods to Yugoslavia will increase this year at the expense of purchases in the countries with which Yugoslavia has a large trade deficit. This would also contribute to reducing the imbalance in trade with China and facilitate the achieving of a joint plan under which bilateral trade is to reach 400 million dollars.

Yugoslavia's staple exports to China include ferrous metal goods, buses, ships, cars and agricultural machinery, while imports from China include mainly oil, cotton, leather, and porcelain. Last year, Yugoslav enterprises offered to Chinese partners 60 industrial cooperation projects and 25 contracts have been concluded.

BELOVSKI MEETS CEAUSESCU, OTHERS IN MOSCOW

LD282240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading the delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress, had talks with a number of representatives of parties and movements who are staying in Moscow. Together with Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee, and Milojko Drulovic, member of the Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union, he paid a visit to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Belovski and the members of the LCY delegation also had meetings with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, Cherif Messaadia, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Political Bureau, and Bayardo Arce Castano, vice coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They also talked to 'Abdallah al-Ahmad, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay; and Gaston Plissonier, secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

SYRIA'S SHAR' MEETS DIZDAREVIC IN BELGRADE

AU021917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has welcomed at Belgrade Airport Faruq Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, who has stopped over in our country. On this occasion, views were exchanged on some current international questions and bilateral relations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD281452 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] In Belgrade the National Defense Council of the SFRY Presidency, presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic, has held a session. The Council discussed preparations and organization in the territories and the provision of material reserves for the requirements of society and the Armed Forces in an all-people's defensive war. The session also examined the possibilities for protecting the population in an all-people's defensive war and adopted the orientational work program for this year.